

One copy one year.....\$1.50
One copy six months..... 75
One copy three months..... 50
Single copy.....

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ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN
ON APPLICATION.

Entered at the Post-office at Pine
Bluff, Ark., as second-class mail matter

Mr. Richard Croker gives out the
startling information that he feels
at home in England. Well?

The Sultan of Turkey says he is
ready to settle with Uncle Sam for
property destroyed during the
Armenian butcheries. Cash!

What has staid old Princeton done
now we wonder, that she should be
so sorely punished by having Grover
Cleveland thrust upon her as lecturer
on politics? A heavy chastisement,
indeed.

An Italian professor says he has
discovered an infallible cure for
consumption. Uncle Sam should
secure the recipe at once; a lot of
mighty good bread and meat is be-
ing consumed by the army just now.

The freedom of speech may be an
inherent right with every American
citizen, but in the wake of the exer-
cise of this freedom sometimes fol-
low very perplexing circumstances
which lead to black eyes and the
escort of a policeman.

It is said that 125,000,000 grains
of quinine have been dished out to
and taken by American soldiers
during the past year, and yet the
number of deaths in the army has
not been exceedingly large. Hand
of Providence, we presume.

Hello, what's all this scramble
about. The army wants to appro-
priate the whole of the \$20,000,000
paid Spain by Uncle Sam, while
the navy wants a division, and oth-
ers still would like to get on the
outside of a small piece of the pie,
eh? Better send Dewey over at
once.

Yesterday's Republic wants to
know "where are we going?" Well,
the Graphic is going to press as
soon as it can get there, thence to
its readers, thence to the back-yard,
we presume, and thence—well, that's
about all the information we can
give just now relative to the mean-
derings of this sheet.

The Missouri legislature seems to
have a bull dog grip on the pay-roll.
This body could find no other excuse
for remaining in session and decided
to shake up step children a few.
These unfortunates in the great
State of "Missouri" are now for-
bidden to marry. Has the Missouri
legislature instigated itself an old
bachelor and maid manufacturing
machine?

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the electors of the School District
of Pine Bluff:

I am not a candidate for re-elec-
tion to the office of school director. I
have served nearly eight years, and
I now desire to retire. I thank you
for the confidence reposed in me dur-
ing these years. J. W. CRAWFORD.

Mesdames Blass and Hyman, and
their mother, Mrs. Katzenstein, ar-
rived in the city yesterday and are
the guests of Mrs. L. E. Goldsmith

MRS. BAHALU DEAD.

Passed Away at Her Home in This
City.

Mrs. W. M. Bahalu died at her
home on West Third avenue yester-
day afternoon at 1 o'clock. Mrs.
Bahalu was the wife of Mr. W. M.
Bahalu who is an upholster at the
Cotton Belt shops, and was a most
estimable lady. She was 47 years
old, and besides her husband leaves
three sons and four daughters to
mourn her loss.

Services will be conducted from
the family residence this afternoon
at 4 o'clock, after which the remains
will be interred in Bellwood ceme-
tery.

ARE HERE

The Long-Haired Evangelist
Occupies Main Street.

A couple of members of the Salva-
tion Army stripe struck town to-
day. This afternoon they took
charge of Main street in front of
Dreyfus' store and for quite a while
dealt out "the truth" in a way that
not only thickly populated that part
of the street but caused many to
scratch their heads in great per-
plexity. A man and woman com-
pose the party, and the man wears
a most beautiful suit of long red hair
that falls about his shoulders in a
most caressing way. Where these
people came from, how long they
are going to stay, and where they
are going we failed to learn, as they
were too busy this afternoon to be
interviewed, and we could find no-
body else who knew any more about
them than we did.

ONE BALE PRESSED.

The New Compress is Now in Work-
ing Order.

The new compress which has been
in the course of construction in this
city for the past several months is
now practically completed and ready
for business. Today, Monday the
15th, was the time generally sup-
posed the plant would be ready for
business, and this has proved to be
the case. However, a little pre-
vious work was got in. Saturday the
compress was put in shape and Sat-
urday night a test was made. The
result was a very neatly and suc-
cessfully compressed bale of cotton.
Nothing now is needed but a few
finishing touches, which will be ad-
ded as required.

The plant is now ready for busi-
ness, and furnishes quite an adjunct
to the industries of the city. Pine
Bluff is moving forward, slowly it is
true, but surely.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. Jas. A. Martin, of Little Rock,
was a Sunday visitor in the city.

Mr. Harry D. Fowler, of Little
Rock, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. C. E. Emmert, of Draughan,
was a Pine Bluff visitor Sunday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. F. M.
Straiter, Saturday, May 13, a daugh-
ter.

Mr. Chas. P. Waters, a prominent
Little Rockian, was in the city Sun-
day.

Mr. J. W. Culpepper and family
returned yesterday from a visit to
Little Rock.

Mr. Geo. Russ Brown, of the Cot-
ton Belt magazine, was in the city
a while Sunday.

Mr. M. J. Manning, one of Claren-
don's prominent citizens, spent yester-
day in Pine Bluff.

Mr. C. R. Filmore, a Pine Bluff boy,
is in the graduating class at the
Arkansas University this year.

A most artistic sign is being painted
on the front window of J. B.
Simon Co. When this sign is com-
pleted the window will be decorated
with summer wear and other fancy
goods in a most attractive style.

THE UNLUCKY DAYS.

The Ancients Had a Long List of Days to
be Feared.

In ancient times the heathen were
so superstitious with regard to certain
days that they were pointed out in
their calendars with different colored
characters to mark the lucky ones and
the unlucky, and all classes arranged
the details of their daily life with
reference to these marks.

We of the present day claim to be
free from all this, but many there are
who will not begin a journey nor a
piece of work on Friday, nor cut the
hair in the last quarter of the moon,
and who are very much frightened if
the soft rays of Luna chance to fall
upon the face while they are asleep.

Friday is even under a ban; even
with regard to the weather, there is
an old saying which declares that

Friday's moon.

Come when it will, comes too soon.
In countries where capital punish-
ment is in vogue Friday has nearly
always been "hangman's day."

There are many superstitions con-
nected with New Year's day; one that
is still firmly believed by many of
the devout is that of opening the Bible
at random and putting the finger on
any chapter contained in the two
open pages. It is believed that the
luck or unluck of the coming year will
in a greater or less degree be fore-
shadowed by some of the lines.

Again, others believe that it is very
unlucky to take anything out of the
house on New Year's morning before
taking something in; the old rhyme
which expresses this belief runs as
follows:

Take out, then take in.
Bad luck will begin;
Take in, then take out,
Good luck comes about.

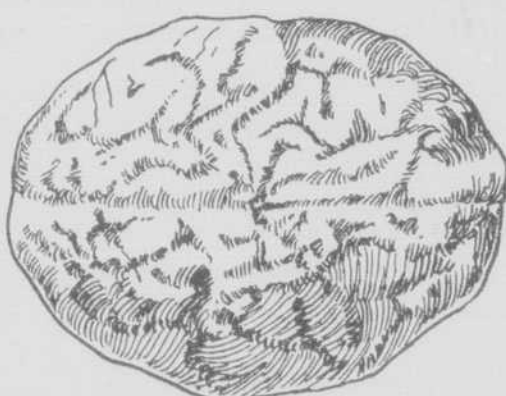
Certain days for birth have gener-
ally some particular attribute given
them which tell us that the child:
Born on Monday is fair of face;
Born on Tuesday, full of God's grace;
Born on Wednesday, sour and sad;
Born on Thursday, merry and glad;
Born on Friday, worthily given;
Born on Saturday, work hard for your
living;
Born on Sunday, you will never know
want.

An Instrument to Hear You Think.
Dr. Verenzl, the great German
specialist, who has made a fortune
and can afford to spend the rest of
his life in study for the benefit of



THE PARENCHYMATOUS CELLS.
humanity, is shocked that so little is
known of the brain. He has discovered
that the brain is in two halves—
the interstitial and the parenchymatous
cells—which have hitherto been
treated as a whole.

He is at work on an instrument
which will enable him to see and hear
the brain, as the heart and lungs are
heard. Then he will know how to
treat the patient, whether the ailment



THE INTERSTITIAL CELLS.
be brain fever or insanity. He will
be able to detect whether the trouble
is due to mental or physical weakness,
and will treat and prescribe accord-
ingly.

Devil Worship.

In Spain, Germany, France, Italy,
as well as in the northern countries
which had embraced the reformation,
devil worship was believed to be prac-
ticed, orgies celebrated, malevolent
tricks of revenge perpetrated by the
votaries of the evil one on their neigh-
bors. If a child was seized with ep-
ileptic fits or if a pig died suddenly,
if a toad were found under the bed
or a cat jumped in at the window,
if a cross-grained old woman cursed
a rude, ill-mannered brat, and the child
afterward suffered with any complaint
the witchcraft which must undoubtedly
be at the bottom of such occurrences
called for immediate investigation.
Nor was it long before a victim was
forthcoming. Denial was of no avail.
The longer such denial was persisted
in, the longer were the tortures in-
flicted. The accused was urged to con-
fess to the usual charges, and encour-
aged to accuse others, in turn to suffer
the same fate. And so the horrible
business spread, until, like a prairie
fire, it burned itself out for a time, only
to start again from some fresh sparks
of suspicion. The crime itself was
held by all to be so enormous that no
punishment could be too great for it.

Can't Be "Downed."

Ropes that will not sink when
thrown into the water are proving very
useful. They are made of a core com-
posed of pieces of cork, covered with
cotton.

TAKING THE OATH.

VARIOUS METHODS THAT PREVAIL IN
CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

In Some Instances Solemn and in Others
Laughable—Substitutes for the Bible
Used in India—The Terrible Norwegian
Oath—Reverence of the Mohammedans.

There is more than a touch of the
grotesque, as well as of the solemn, in
the modes of administering oaths in
certain countries. When a Chinaman
swears to tell the truth he kneels down
and a china saucer is given to him.
This he proceeds to break in pieces,
and the following oath is then admin-
istered: "You shall tell the truth and
the whole truth. The saucer is cracked
and if you do not tell the truth your
soul will be cracked like the saucer."

Other symbolic variations of the
Chinese oath are the extinguishing of
a candle, or cutting off of a cock's
head, the light of the candle repre-
senting the witness's soul and the fate
of the cock symbolizing the fate of a
perjurer.

In certain parts of India tigers' and
lizards' skins take the place of the
Bible of Christian countries, and the
penalty of breaking the oath is that in
one case the witness will become the
prey of a tiger, and in the other that
his body will be covered with scales
like a lizard's.

One of the most terrible of European
oaths is that administered in Norwe-
gian courts of law. The prelude to the
oath proper is a long homily on the
sanctity of the oath and the terrible
consequences of not keeping it. Part
of this lengthy sermon takes this form:
"If you swear a false oath the good-
ness and mercy of God will not avail
you, but you will be punished eternally
in hell as a perverse and hardened
sinner. If you swear falsely all your
possessions will be cursed; your land
and meadows, so that they will yield
you no fruit; your cattle and sheep
will be barren, and all that you enjoy
in this world will become a curse to
you."

When the witness is duly crushed by
the sense of his fearful responsibility,
the oath is administered, while he
holds aloft his thumb and fore and
middle fingers, as an emblem of the
Trinity.

It is a little curious that the expres-
sion, "the truth, the whole truth and
nothing but the truth," in very slightly
varied forms, runs through almost all
the oaths administered in European
courts.

In an Italian court the witness, with
his right hand resting on an open
Bible, declares, "I will swear to tell
the truth, the whole truth and nothing
but the truth."

The Mohammedan takes the oath
with his forehead reverently resting
on the open Koran. He takes his
"bible" in his hands, and, stooping
low, as if in the presence of a higher
power, slowly bows his head until it
touches the book, which to him is in-
spired. In the reverence of his acts
and the unswerving loyalty to an oath
many Europeans have much to learn
from a follower of Mohammed.

In certain parts of Spain the witness
when taking an oath crosses the
thumb of one hand over the forefinger
of the other, and kissing this symbolic,
if primitive, cross, says, "By this cross
I swear to tell the truth."

In the more usual form of admin-
istering the oath in Spain, the witness
kneels solemnly before the Bible and
places his right hand reverently upon
it. The Judge then asks him, "Will
you swear, in the name of God and
His holy Book, to speak the truth in
answer to all questions that may be
asked you?" The witness answers, "I
swear." The Judge then concludes,
"If you do this God will reward you."

An Austrian takes his oath in front
of a crucifix, flanked by lighted can-
dles. With upraised right hand he
says, "I swear by the all powerful and
all wise God that I will speak the
whole and clean truth, and nothing
but the truth, in answer to any ques-
tions that may be asked in this court."

No Colds in the Arctic.

Nansen and his men during the three
years which they spent in the Arctic
regions never caught a cold. Yet they
were exposed to cold, fatigue and wet
to a degree which we at home can
hardly realize, says a writer in the
Spectator. Especially one remembers
how Nansen and his comrade Johan-
sen during their wonderful expedition
on foot over the polar ice went on, day
after day, clad in clothes which were
so saturated with perspiration that
they froze by day into one mass of
solid ice, and even cut into the flesh;
how every night, when they tucked
themselves up in their sleeping bags,
the first hour was spent in thawing;
how they lay shivering, their frozen
socks spread across their chests, until
their clothes actually became wet and
soft, and eventually comfortable and
warm. Yet they never caught a cold,
and, mark this, for it is very import-
ant, with the exception of Nansen's
brief attack of lumbago, their health
did not suffer in any way from the ex-
posure. Directly they reached civiliza-
tion they all caught cold. Nansen's
own statement to the writer was:
"There is, of course, no doubt that
cold is an infectious disease. We had
none during our journey, and we all
got it (very badly, too,) at the very
moment we reached Norway."

Try This.

To know genuine juvenility, try go-
ing around with a man or a woman
twenty years older than yourself.

Make Up.

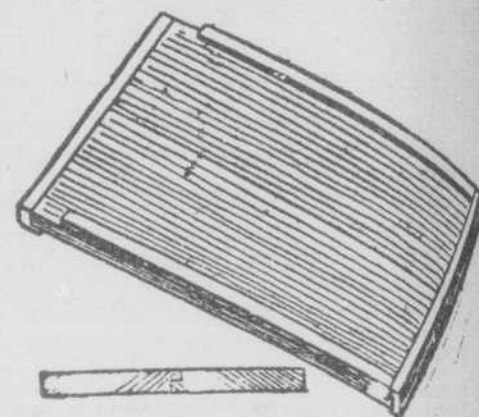
American women spend \$60,000,000 a
year on cosmetics.

FLOORS IN BEE HIVES.

A Method That Combines Economy and
Great Convenience.

Some hives have the floor boards of
bottoms fast, and some have them
loose. There are times when one kind
is better, and times when the other is
better. In view of these facts, Dr. C.
C. Miller gives the following informa-
tion in the National Stockman and
Farmer.

In the spring of the year it is often
desirable to clean the dead bees and
filth off the hive. At such times, if
the bottom is nailed on, there is no
way of making a clean job of it but to
take all the bees and combs out of the
hive, a troublesome job and sometimes
resulting in injury to colony, especially
if the weather be cold. If the floor
board be loose, it is an easy thing to
raise the hive and put a clean floor
board in place of the dirty one, then
after the dirty one is cleaned it can be
given to another hive, and so on. The
practice of tiering up hives, having
them two or more stories high, is be-
coming more and more common all the
time, and there is no possibility of do-
ing this unless the floor board be
separate from the hive.



FLOOR FOR BEE HIVE

There are, however, times when it is
very desirable to have the floor boards
secured to the hive. Those who haul
hives to and from out-apiaries must
have the floor fast to the hive, so there
is no danger of bees getting out. There
may be other times when it is neces-
sary to have the floor fast to the hive,
but most of the time I would rather
have the floor separate.

It is not a very hard thing to have
hives so made that the floors shall be
loose most of the time, but fastened
securely to the hive when needed. For-
merly I fastened the floors to my hives
with screws when I wanted to haul
them, then took the screws out when
they were not needed. But I found
out a better and less expensive way. I
now fasten them with staples, which
can be bought for 10 cents a pound or
less. The staples are what are some-
times called tobacco staples, and some-
times they go by other names. They
are the same as double pointed tacks,
only on a larger scale. The staples I
use are 1 3/4 inches wide, and the two
legs are seven-eighths of an inch long.
Of course, a size a little different from
this would answer. When a staple is
driven in, one leg in the hive and one
in the floor board, it holds as firmly as
a nail driven in, perhaps more so. It
is driven in not quite full depth, and
then it is very easily drawn out. For
hauling, four staples are used to fasten
the floor to the hive, but for a hive that
is merely to be carried into the cellar
two will do, one about the middle at
each side.

For Early Plants.

The hotbed should be located in
some sheltered place protected from
the chilly winds and where there is
plenty of sunshine. Good sash will be
needed to protect the plants from cold.
The frame for the hotbed may be
made about four feet wide and as long
as desired. The best heating material
is straw horse manure. This should
be placed at the bottom of the frame
from one to three feet deep, according
to the amount of heat required. This
should be packed down and covered
with several inches of good soil from
the woods. After the hotbed is thor-
oughly warm and the heat begins to
subside it is ready for the seeds. We
have had tomato plants appear above
ground in just three days after sowing
the seed with the thermometer at 125
degrees, but there is danger of burn-
ing the seed at this temperature; 70
degrees is about the proper tempera-
ture to maintain for the best results.
With a little experience one can soon
learn to handle a hotbed successfully.

Dairying.

Much of the profits of dairying is
eaten up by the cows. A single cow
may be all right in appearance, and
even in quantity of milk yield, and
yet she may be merely an expensive
luxury; her feeding and care weighing
more financially than her butter pro-
duct. Every cow should be carefully
tested, not only as to amount of butter
yield, but as to the amount of feed she
requires to make it from. The test
should involve a careful weighing of
feed as well as butter, and cows that
do not yield a reasonable profit should
be weeded out.

Cattle Tick.

The cattle tick will never be exter-
minated where animals are allowed to
pasture on commons. The no-fence
law is a benefit in getting rid of this
pest. Such laws are very unpopular
in districts where they have never
been tried, but where people are used
to them they are well pleased with
their operation.

The Lard Press.

Farmers who slaughter four or more
hogs each year should have a lard
press. A considerable number do use
them, but very many do not. A good
press will last a life time or longer,
and during this period it will greatly
increase the lard product. In many
cases the difference amounts to the
lard product of a single hog.